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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO	
09/937,889	10/02/2001	Akio Tosaka	1307-01	8803	
35811	7590 11/05/2003	EXAMINER			
IP DEPARTMENT OF PIPER RUDNICK LLP 3400 TWO LOGAN SQUARE			IP, SIKYIN		
18TH AND A	ARCH STREETS		ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER	
PHILADELP	IA, PA 19103		1742		

DATE MAILED: 11/05/2003

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

		•	ML
	Application No.	Applicant(s)	105
Office Astion Comments	09/937,889	TOSAKA ET AL.	
Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit	
The MAILING DATE of this commission is	Sikyin Ip	1742	
The MAILING DATE of this communication app Period for Reply	ears on the cover sheet with the (correspondence address	
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION. - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.13 after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. - If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply - If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period w - Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, - Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b). Status	36(a). In no event, however, may a reply be tired within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) day will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from cause the application to become ABANDONE	nely filed rs will be considered timely. the mailing date of this communication. D (35 U.S.C. § 133)	
1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 18 A	ugust 2003 .		
2a) ☐ This action is FINAL . 2b) ☑ Thi	s action is non-final.		
3) Since this application is in condition for allowa closed in accordance with the practice under <i>I</i> Disposition of Claims	nce except for formal matters, p Ex parte Quayle, 1935 C.D. 11, 4	rosecution as to the merits is 153 O.G. 213.	
4)⊠ Claim(s) <u>1-13</u> is/are pending in the application.			
4a) Of the above claim(s) <u>6-9,11 and 13</u> is/are v			
5) Claim(s) is/are allowed.	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
6)⊠ Claim(s) <u>1-5,10 and 12</u> is/are rejected.			
7) Claim(s) is/are objected to.			
8) Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/or	election requirement.		
Application Papers			
9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner			
10) The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a) accep	•		
Applicant may not request that any objection to the			
11) The proposed drawing correction filed on If approved, corrected drawings are required in rep		ved by the Examiner.	
12) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Exa			
Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120			
13) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign	priority under 35 H.S.C. & 119/a	\-(d) or (f)	
a)⊠ All b)□ Some * c)□ None of:	p. 10 (a)) (d) 01 (1).	
1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents	have been received.		
2. Certified copies of the priority documents		on No.	
Copies of the certified copies of the priori application from the International Burd See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the second seco	ty documents have been receive eau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).	d in this National Stage	
14) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic	priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application).
 a) ☐ The translation of the foreign language prov 15) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic 	risional application has been rec	eived.	•
Attachment(s)	33		
Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s)	5) Notice of Informal P	(PTO-413) Paper No(s) latent Application (PTO-152)	

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DETAILED ACTION

Election/Restriction

1. Applicant's election without traverse of Group I, claims 1-5, 10 and 12 in Paper No. 5, filed on August 18, 2003 is acknowledged.

Claim Objections

2. Claim 5 is objected to under 37 CFR 1.75© as being in improper form because a multiple dependent claim 4. See MPEP § 608.01(n).

Double Patenting

- 3. The nonstatutory double patenting rejection is based on a judicially created doctrine grounded in public policy (a policy reflected in the statute) so as to prevent the unjustified or improper timewise extension of the "right to exclude" granted by a patent and to prevent possible harassment by multiple assignees. See *In re Goodman*, 11 F.3d 1046, 29 USPQ2d 2010 (Fed. Cir. 1993); *In re Longi*, 759 F.2d 887, 225 USPQ 645 (Fed. Cir. 1985); *In re Van Ornum*, 686 F.2d 937, 214 USPQ 761 (CCPA 1982); *In re Vogel*, 422 F.2d 438, 164 USPQ 619 (CCPA 1970);and, *In re Thorington*, 418 F.2d 528, 163 USPQ 644 (CCPA 1969).
- 4. A timely filed terminal disclaimer in compliance with 37 CFR 1.321© may be used to overcome an actual or provisional rejection based on a nonstatutory double patenting ground provided the conflicting application or patent is shown to be commonly owned with this application. See 37 CFR 1.130(b).
- 5. Effective January 1, 1994, a registered attorney or agent of record may sign a terminal disclaimer. A terminal disclaimer signed by the assignee must fully comply with 37 CFR 3.73(b).
- 6. Claims 1-5, 10, and 12 are provisionally rejected under the judicially created doctrine of obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claims 1-5,

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11, 12, 14, and 15 of copending Application No. 10/341,166, 10/341,165, and 09/980,513. Although the conflicting claims are not identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other because the alloy steel composition and microstructures overlapped.

This is a <u>provisional</u> obviousness-type double patenting rejection because the conflicting claims have not in fact been patented.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

- 7. The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham* v. *John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:
 - 1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
 - 2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
 - 3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
 - 4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.
- 8. This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).
- 9. Claim 1 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103 as being unpatentable over USP 4790889 to Maid et al.

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- 10. Maid disclose(s) the features including the claimed steel alloy composition (col. 2, lines 35-58 and col. 3, lines 23-25), ferrite phase to martensite phase ratio (col. 1, lines 9-16 and col. 3, lines 31-36), tensile strength (col. 4, lines 24-34), hotrolled product thickness (col. 4, lines 40-42 and Table 2, col. "d"), and baking (col. 4, lines 24-29). The difference between the reference(s) and the claims are as follows: Maid does not disclose the claimed N/Al ratio and the amount of dissolved N in steel. But, it is well settled that there is no invention in the discovery of a general formula if it covers a composition described in the prior art, In re Cooper and Foley 1943 C.D. 357, 553 O.G. 177; 57 USPQ 117, Taklatwalla v. Marburg, 620 O.G. 685, 1949 C.D. 77, and In re Pilling, 403 O.G. 513, 44 F(2) 878, 1931 C.D. 75. In the absence of evidence to the contrary, the selection of the proportions of elements would appear to require no more than routine investigation by those ordinary skilled in the art. In re Austin, et al., 149 USPQ 685, 688.
- 11. With respect to the dissolved N content which would have been inherently possessed by alloy steel of Maid since the claimed N content and other alloying elements' contents are overlapped. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to select any portion of range, including the claimed range, from the broader range disclosed in a <u>prior art reference</u> because the <u>prior art reference</u> finds that the prior art composition in the entire disclosed range has a

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suitable utility. Also see MPEP § 2131.03 and § 2123.

- 12. Claims 2-5 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over USP 4790889 to Maid et al as applied to claim 1 above, and in view of USP 5074929 to Tosaka et al.
- 13. Maid discloses the claimed features as set forth above in rejecting claim 1 except for the ferrite grain size and hot-dip plating. However, Tosaka in col. 2, lines 37-62 disclose stretch flanging property of alloy steel composition similar to Maid can be improved with fine grain ferrite having grain size less than $20~\mu m$ and hot-dip galvanizing in the same field of endeavor or the analogous metallurgical art. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art of the cited references at the time the invention was made to hot-dip galvanizing and refine ferrite grain size of steel of Maid as taught by Tosaka in order to improve/provide the stretch flanging property (See Tosaka, col. 2, lines 37-61). In re Venner, 120 USPQ 193 (CCPA 1958), In re LaVerne, et al., 108 USPQ 335, and In re Aller, et al., 105 USPQ 233.

Conclusion

The above rejection relies on the reference(s) for all the teachings expressed in the text(s) of the references and/or one of ordinary skill in the metallurgical art would have reasonably understood or implied from the text(s) of the reference(s). To emphasize certain aspect(s) of the prior art, only specific portion(s) of the text(s) have been pointed out. Each reference as a whole should be reviewed in responding to the rejection, since other sections of the same reference and/or various combination of the cited references may be relied on in future rejection(s) in view of

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amendment(s).

All recited limitations in the instant claims have been meet by the rejections as set forth above.

Applicant is reminded that when amendment and/or revision is required, applicant should therefore specifically point out the support for any amendments made to the disclosure. See 37 C.F.R. § 1.121.

Examiner Correspondence

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to S. Ip whose telephone number is (703) 308-2542. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday to Friday from 5:30 A.M. to 2:00 P.M.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Dr. Roy V. King, can be reached on (703)-308-1146.

The facsimile phone number for this Art Unit 1742 are (703) 305-3601 (Official Paper only) and (703) 305-7719 (Unofficial Paper only). When filing a FAX in Technology Center 1700, please indicate in the Header (upper right) "Official" for papers that are to be entered into the file, and "Unofficial" for draft documents and other communication with the PTO that are not for entry into the file of the application. This will expedite processing of your papers.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application should be directed to the Group receptionist whose telephone number is (703) 308-0651.

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SIKYIN IP PRIMARY EXAMINER ART UNIT 1742

S. Ip November 3, 2003

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

EXAMINER'S CASE ACTION WORKSHEET

	7,889			Legal I	nstrument Examiner
CHECK TYPE OF ACTION DATE OF C					
	Non-Final Rejection		Restriction/Election Only		Final Rejection
	Ex Parte Quayle		Allowance		Advisory Action
	Examiner's Answer		Reply Brief Noted		Non-Entry of Reply Brief
	Defective Notice of Appeal		Interference Disposal SPE(Approval for Disposal)		Suspension (Examiner-Initiated) SPE (initial)
	Defective Appeal Brief		SIR Disposal (use only after FAOM)		Supplemental Examiner's Amendment
	Miscellaneous Office Letter (With Shortened Statutory Period Set)		Notice of Non-Responsive Amendment (With One Month Time Period set)		Miscellaneous Office Letter (No Response Period Set)
	Abandonment after BPAI Decision		Supplemental Action (excluding Examiner's Answer)		Response to Rule 312 Amendment
	Letter Restarting Period for Response (e.g., Missing References)		Interview Summary		Authorization to Change Previous Office Action SPE:(Initial)
	Abandonment		Express Abandonment Date:		Other Specify:

Examiner's Name: Sikyin Ip AU: 1742